

THE CHRONICLE

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.
CLARKSVILLE - MAY 18, 1878.
TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

COMMUNISM IN AMERICA.

Some alarm has existed for a week or two, originating in the discovery that at Chicago and Cincinnati considerable bodies of men connected with what is called the International Commune have been engaged in military drill, and recently we notice a rumor of similar things in St. Louis. We have not the means, nor for our present purpose do we need them, of estimating the probable magnitude of this movement. The number of armed men thus organized for military training is stated at anything from two thousand to a hundred or two. We only know that secret military drill is practised in those two cities and probably elsewhere by bodies of men not enrolled by either Federal, State or municipal authorities as militia.

We avail ourselves of the occasion to give a few paragraphs to the subject of communism in America. The international communist societies in this country are believed to be chiefly organized and influenced by certain Frenchmen in New York who are refugees from justice on account of their participation in the communistic insurrection which took place in Paris when the Prussian troops evacuated that city after the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. These men are utterly detestable characters; their leader boasts that he was one of the gang who devised and perpetrated the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris and some twenty of his clergy; who applied the torch indiscriminately to churches and palaces, halls of legislature and museums of art as well as hundreds of private houses; who desired to re-establish the guillotine in the Place de Greve for the execution without trial of men who were guilty of holding property or of going to church, and would have done so but that the very mob whom they appealed to rose against the barbarism and burned the loathed instrument before it was put to work. These men hold their nightly meetings in New York, where they utter obscene and blasphemous denunciations against property, marriage and religion. They speak of property as robbery, married women as legalized prostitutes, the clergy as banded conspirators against the well-being of society; they have openly proclaimed it as one of their first purposes to make the same example of members of our Protestant clergy as they did in Paris of Archbishop Darboy and his clergy. Laws, legislative and municipal institutions they attack as the terms and charter of the anti-social league against which they are banded. In Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis they have military organizations armed with Springfield rifles. In San Francisco they have made a league with the tramps and hoodlums who throng that city and openly defy the laws and threaten with violence and slaughter all existing organization for their vindication; and where they do not have the Springfield musket and the drilled regiment, they boast that the torch for midnight incendiarism is always ready to hand. We have purposely omitted every computation of numbers, because the conflicting rumors on this head make it evident that no one has accurate information about them, but it is an indisputable fact that these organizations do exist in the cities alluded to as a standing menace against property, law and society.

And to what purpose have we made these statements? We imagine practical reader asking whether we have any apprehension lest these insane ravings should ever impose upon such numbers of our practical, thrifty American population as to give them predominance in our social and political system. Assuredly not; they are essentially exotic in their origin and require a soil for their development utterly different from anything hitherto found on this continent. But this is equally true of France, and in France the commune has been found a perilous element since that time. We desire to call attention to the similarity in some respects of the two nations, as possessing features adverse to the ultimate predominance of the commune, in order that our readers may appreciate the fact that the organized assertion of such principles may be very dangerous even where society is so constructed as to be a bar to their permanent establishment.

The larger number of property-holders in a community the less the danger of communism as a permanently predominant force. Now, there are no more cities in the world in which the number of property-holders is so large in proportion to the whole population as in France and the United States. In the former country, the one relic of the first revolution which has remained unimpaired through all the countless changes of government that have intervened is the law of the equal division of real property at the death of the proprietor. In France a man cannot make a will for the disposal of his real property; he cannot even dispose of it during his life to the detriment of his legal heirs, but inexorably the law comes in and divides equally among his children every cent of his savings which he may once have invested in real property. He can only become a proprietor by the registration of his acquisitions or by inheriting property previously registered, and that registration has the same force in reference to the title of his heirs as to his own title. He acquires, whether by inheritance or purchase, simply a life interest; his heirs have indefeasible claims in reference to it. The obvious result of this law is the minute subdivision of property. The French have become a nation of small proprietors (except in the large cities); every one has some property, nobody has much. Now it is evident that, in a community so constituted, the commune can meet with no favor. Where everyone is a proprietor, a system which wars on property meets with insuperable obstacles;

and yet, paradoxical as it seems, France has suffered more terribly than any nation from communistic opinion and practice. This is no paradox, however, and will appear to be none when we observe that communism is in France peculiar to the great cities, but is hated and dreaded in the country, where the possession of property is universal. How much the commune is hated and dreaded in the country is manifested from the recent revisions of political feeling. It is the experience of the French that the commune can only get the upper hand in periods of revolution, and consequently they were, ten years ago, willing to submit to any amount of despotism on the part of the Imperial Government rather than face the revolution which alone could displace it, knowing that with the revolution comes the commune. On the other hand, now that the republic is established, and men see that communism is as furiously opposed to it as it was to the empire, the practical, property-holding, law-abiding country people are as determined in their support of the republic as they were in that of the empire.

The feature, then, of French society which has given shape to its history for eighty years is the existence of a dangerous communistic element in Paris and the great manufacturing cities in close contact with a strong conservative element in the country; the communistic element largely in the minority, but always dangerous, because in times of disturbance it is ready to act in masses, while the forces opposed to it are diffused and incapable of being brought to bear upon a given point when wanted.

Is there no danger of this sort in this country. Men in Clarksville, in Montgomery county, in Tennessee are little disposed to recognize any such danger. The possibility of any teachers acquiring a dangerous influence here who might promulgate the abolition of property, marriage and religion would fail to elicit a serious thought; it would be unnecessary even to condemn it, for in Tennessee ninety-nine people out of a hundred either own property or are trying to own it, with every prospect of success, but it is not so in our great cities. In all of them there is a dangerous element and that peculiarly so at the present time on account of the universal depression of business which has thrown large bodies of men out of employment. It did not need the recent revelations of communistic doings in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco to prove that this is really a dangerous element; the events of the railroad strikes two years ago showed that it is a smoldering fire, never extinguished and always ready to blaze forth. It is true that then the incendiary forces were promptly quelled as soon as society was awakened to its danger, because, while the machinery of law was very imperfectly organized, the insurrectionary forces were not organized at all. It would not be so in future outbreaks of the sort.

But we have nearly transcended the space at our disposal and must indicate briefly the provisions we would offer as bulwarks against the always imminent danger we have been endeavoring to reveal. The first and most obvious step towards diminishing the dangers above described is to abate its most serious cause. The communistic clubs of New York and Chicago would be of trivial importance but for the hordes of unemployed workmen, with whom discontent and disaffection to the governing powers has become a chronic affection. Repeal the restrictive measures which strangle our commerce, abolish our prohibitory laws, and let industry find its natural fields of exertion, and let the interchange of its products circulate as freely as the blood circulates in a healthy body, and the communists will have lost half the forces they are enlisting in their nefarious schemes; half, we say, not all; unhappily there has grown up among us a large, vicious, idle population which does not seek honest employment, and these must be handled without gloves. We deny the right of such a class to exist in a free and civilized country. They subsist on other men's work and those who work for their subsistence are their slaves. We deny the right of great bodies of men to form regiments and practice military drill without control of the executive and municipal authorities. It is as much the right and duty of civil government to prevent this as it is to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons; and on the other hand, while military organizations should be prohibited to bodies uncontrolled by the law, it should be fostered as an engine allied with the law. The citizen, soldier or the standing army is the alternative upon which we shall sooner or later have to decide. At our late disturbances the forces of anarchy were not organized and those of law imperfectly so. The consequence was that the *commune* was suppressed, but not without much mischief in the interim while the powers of government were slowly getting in working order. Next time the anarchy will be armed and organized whether society is so or not; we got a terrible lesson last time, the next will be tenfold more severe unless we get ready for it. And these considerations are not only necessary for the largest cities; even Clarksville has recently discovered that it has dangerous elements within its limits. Precautions are nowhere out of place.

THE TARIFF AND THE WORKINGMAN.

In another column we give a paper from the New York Evening Post illustrative of the working of protection, as it is called, upon the interests of manufacturing industry. It has been the practice in the West and South to protest against the injustice of burdening the agricultural interests for the purpose of protecting departments of business in which they are not interested, and the protest is a thoroughly just one; but that is not the position we propose to contend for in the present paper. We propose at present to demonstrate the effects of what is

so unjustly called protection in crushing and suffocating those very interests in behalf of which it is generally invoked; we propose to show that ultimately protection does not protect but crushes, and especially crushes the manufacturing laborer.

Before going into detail in this matter we would lay before our readers—especially if any of them are disposed to believe in prohibitory tariffs as protecting manufacturing labor—the palpable fact that now, for the seventeen years from 1861 to 1878, the protectionists have carried all their own measures entirely at their own discretion, and yet manufacturing labor in all departments has never been so much depressed as now. No one can say that protection has not had a fair trial during this period; it has been carried out to an extent which Clay and Webster, its great advocates, never dreamed of, and after seventeen years of full sway those who were to be favored by it are utterly prostrate; master manufacturers are selling out and buying bonds, and the operatives are turning tramps and learning communism of Mexico and his French rabble of assassins and incendiaries. Surely this shows there must be something wrong in the argument for protection, and its advocates will do well to scrutinize their mode of reasoning to discover where the fallacy comes in.

The article from the New York Evening Post we have already alluded to gives a narrative of the action of the tariff on a special department of industry in all its stages; first, that of over-stimulus exciting rapidly increasing production with large profits and, of course, with the result of making large fortunes, then competition with the gradual diminution of profit, then over-production with the disappearance of profit altogether, and finally the abandonment of an occupation which no longer pays, with the unfortunate result that bodies of workmen are thrown out of employment after a series of struggles caused by reductions of wages. This is the stage which is reached when the home market is supplied and foreign markets are required in which protection does not help but rather hinders.

Now, this is a history of what has taken place in every department of labor for the last seventeen years; first unnatural stimulus, then competition, then over-production, then diminution of profits and shrinkage of wages, with the concomitants of strikes, labor riots, and the utter abandonment of an occupation with all the demoralization and social disturbance attendant upon the existence of large bodies of unemployed laborers and troubles such as we passed through last summer and of which it is to be feared that we have not seen the end yet.

All these stages of a vicious system are capable of being illustrated with an endless multiplicity of detail, and they will doubtless be the subject of many papers in this journal, for there are already strong symptoms that Mr. Wood's tariff bill will not be passed in the present session of Congress; but at present we must limit ourselves to one point of view which has not been touched upon by the writer in the Post; we speak of sales abroad supplementing the insufficient sales at home. It has been a good deal insisted upon by advocates of the tariff that there are several manufactured commodities which we can sell lower in foreign markets than European manufacturers. We doubt our ability to do so permanently, believing that the instances in which we have done so have been cases of "selling out at cost" by manufacturers who find that under great depression of business they can no longer sell at a profit and want to get quit of their stock and their business at once. But suppose it is so, does it not seem unreasonable to demand the protection of prohibitory duties in behalf of goods which can be sold at a profit without protection? It seems a strange demand that American citizens shall be compelled to pay five cents a yard for a given fabric in order that the same manufacturers may sell the same fabrics to foreigners for three. And yet that is what is done in the few cases in which our manufacturers have really undersold competitors in foreign markets. A friend of ours was traveling in the Northern States and Canada last summer and took the opportunity of watching this matter. He found that a certain brand of pocket-knives manufactured in New England was sold in Canada for less than English knives. Its Canadian price was a dollar. English knives had much larger transportation to pay and passed through more hands and consequently could not be sold as cheap; so the Yankee manufacturer sold in the market. The same knife was sold in New England for a dollar and a half. It could not fetch that price in Canada, as the English-made knives would have undersold it there, but as the English knife could not be brought into New England without paying a heavy duty it could not compete with the Yankee knife, and its maker charged half a dollar more than it was worth; so that we find ourselves paying a heavy tax in order that we may give a dollar and a half for a dollar knife while the foreign purchaser gets it for its true value, which is one dollar even.

But with all our brag about underselling the English manufacturer we can't drive him out of the market and he does drive us out. Why? Let us see how it works, this very tariff which is to sustain the American artisan against foreign competition. The Englishman and the American, we will say, carry cargoes of the same kind of goods to a South American market; as the difference in transportation does not come in here, both can be offered at the same price. The factor in Brazil asks, "What will you take in payment?" We can let you have hides, tallow, dye-stuffs, etc." And the Englishman will take anything he has got, but the American can take none of them; his protective tariff at home prevents his ability to dispose of them. No, he must have gold; his nation's commercial policy prevents his importing anything but gold save at a ruinous loss, "Gold, say you? Well, no, we can't trade so;

we prefer to trade with those who trade with us." This is the plain reason why no nation which discourages imports can do much with its exports, and this is how the American manufacturer is shut out from foreign trade. He has glutted his home markets through the over-production occasioned by extravagant protection; he is shut out from foreign markets by his inability to trade on the principle of reciprocity. Hence warehouses full of unsalable goods, hence the conversion of manufacturers into bondholders and of manufacturing laborers into tramps and Communists.

THE RUSSO-FENIANS.

A great deal of very absurd talk is published in journals which ought to respect themselves too much to admit it, to the effect that, in case of a declaration of war between England and Russia, a large Fenian force is ready to invade Canada in the interest of Russia, some say to the amount of a hundred thousand men. The very journals which admit this trash into their columns know it to be trash; they know that a force of such dimensions, or of one-tenth of them, could not leave the United States without such open concurrence of our national Government as would be tantamount to an act of war on the part of the United States, and they know that no party in this country contemplates such a step; they know moreover that there are no funds, Fenian or otherwise, which would arm such an army or would feed it for a day. The Fenian leaders know all this too, but get up such vaporing talk for the purpose of keeping up their influence with the Irish people.

It is not in the name of the American Government or that of the American people that we deprecate this mischievous bombast, though it is discreditable to both, but in the name of the honest Irishman whom it is proposed to delude by it we do protest against it. The only effect as regards them will be that agents of the Fenian organization will come round to collect contributions from the hard hands of Irish hodmen and railroad hands, which money, when collected, the gentleman Fenians will spend in oyster suppers and champagne, and perhaps a miserable band or two, for the name of the thing, will be smuggled across the frontier unprovided with any of the necessary supplies for a campaign, and be shot down before they have passed the frontier twenty miles, or be lodged in Canadian prisons, or finally, as has happened before, be discharged with contemptuous compassion by that very Government which they go to attack; the master Fenians meantime making themselves comfortable in New York upon the money so dishonestly raised. We are better friends to the Irish citizens of this country in telling them these plain truths than those who delude them with their empty vapors into the sacrifice of money, life or liberty in behalf of an impossible scheme. We tell them further that the Irishman who finds a home here cannot consistently with either good sense or good principle be anything in America but an American; he cannot honestly endeavor to embroil this nation in the quarrels he left behind him in Ireland, nor has he ever attempted to do so except with loss to himself and profit to no living creature except a few unprincipled demagogues in New York, too lazy to work, preferring to live off of funds extorted from those who do work under pretexts which they know will never be realized.

IN EUROPE.
GERMANY.
The Emperor of Germany has been shot at by a desperado connected with one of the communistic clubs of Berlin. The German nation is in a paroxysm of loyalty towards its sovereign and of indignation towards the would-be assassin and the organization to which he is accredited. Communism is a more dangerous thing in Germany or England if it should once get headway there than in France or America, because in the former two countries the number of property-holders is much smaller in proportion to the whole population; but in any one of the four it is capable of doing much mischief by sudden outbreaks in large cities.

IN THE EAST.
Things do not look as pacific in their tendency as last week. Gen. Todleben's proposal to withdraw from San Stefano and concentrate at Adrianople has been countermanded at St. Petersburg, and thirty battalions of reinforcements have been sent to San Stefano. The Turks have as a consequence replaced garrisons in the forts in front of Constantinople, and again declared their withdrawal from the fortresses whose evacuation is required by the treaty of San Stefano, to wit: Rutschuk and Shumla on the Danube and Batoum on the Black Sea. The treaty of San Stefano is evidently ready for the waste-basket. War to the death or peace upon some other basis than that are the two conditions between which lies the alternative of civil parties, Russian, English, Turkish or Austrian.

GEN. CHALMERS.
We give another splendid effort of Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, this week. Old Dr. Bubsey, for a long time head master of Westminster school in England, was once present in the Gallery of the House of Commons when William Pitt the younger was making a speech there. Pitt had been a pupil of his. "Pitt had been a pupil of mine," he would shout when Pitt closed an eloquent period; "I taught him all he knows," and at last when the summit of a splendid climax was reached by the orator, the old man yelled out, "God bless him, I've thrashed him a thousand times!" We have felt a little like Dr. Bubsey while reading Gen. Chalmers' speeches; not that we ever thrashed the General, or Bun Chalmers, as he was then called, but we do teach in his enthusiasm for Calhoun and State rights some of the heresies we are engaged to smuggle into our comments upon the political affairs of Athens, Sparta and Rome. Our readers may take our word for it that their time will not be wasted in reading the extracts we have given from his "Tudis Pacific" speech.

The Court House.
The Commissioners appointed to select a location for the new Court House met on Monday and opened the bids of property-holders who offered lots for the purpose. They failed to come to an agreement and the matter stands over adjourned to next Monday. The owners of lots are of course active in urging their sale; for ourselves we will only say this, that the public expect of the Commissioners some regard to the interests of the county, disregarding all other considerations and turning a deaf ear to the urging of any private interests. The high character of the gentlemen placed upon the commission is accepted by the people as an assurance that this will be done, and we feel confident that the expectation will not be disappointed.

The communication of "H. D." will appear next week.

the facts which in the judgment of said committee are connected with or pertinent thereto; and that said committee, for the purpose of executing this resolution, shall have power to send for persons or papers to administer the oath, and to take testimony, and in their discretion to detail sub-committees with like full authority of said committee in every particular, and with power to sit in Florida and Louisiana; which sub-committees will be a committee of this House, and the Chairman thereof shall be authorized to administer oaths; that said committee and sub-committees may employ stenographers and be attended, each by a deputy sergeant-at-arms, and may sit during the sessions of this House, and during vacant sessions that said committee proceed in their inquiry and have leave to report at any time.

It will be seen that these resolutions propose no scrutiny of the title of the President, but simply an investigation of certain alleged fraudulent proceedings by which the vote of the two States was recorded for Hayes and Wheeler, though it had been given for Tilden and Hendricks. It was opposed by the Republicans on technical grounds and Mr. Hale tried to kill it with an amendment extending the investigation to alleged frauds in South Carolina, Mississippi, etc. Mr. Potter resisted this amendment on the ground that any frauds in those States had been effectively placed in a non-elected President in office, and that extending investigation through an unlimited field without practical bearing could not have any effect but that of preventing any investigation at all. Without opposing investigation at all, we have always believed that it would be barren of practical results; we have not, therefore, been excited in this movement, but it is mortifying to learn that the Republican party were able to prevent action upon it by abstention, the Democrats in attendance not being sufficient by thirty to make a quorum. This is becoming a chronic disorder in placing a non-elected President in office, and that extending investigation through an unlimited field without practical bearing could not have any effect but that of preventing any investigation at all. Without opposing investigation at all, we have always believed that it would be barren of practical results; we have not, therefore, been excited in this movement, but it is mortifying to learn that the Republican party were able to prevent action upon it by abstention, the Democrats in attendance not being sufficient by thirty to make a quorum.

THE BEST CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Ever offered to the trade are those of the past season, owing to the improvements in this extensive industry, and choice selections are to be found at

Consisting in part of

Extra Early Green Peas, Imperial Brand Peaches, Challenge Brand Tomatoes, Mountain Sugar Corn, Challenge Brand Raspberries, Strawberries, Challenge Brand, Blackberries, Challenge Brand, White Cherries, Bartlett Pears, White Heath Peaches.

A large assortment also of

Canned Meats, Boneless Pigs Feet, Corned Beef, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

February 23, 1878-2m

Headquarters for DRY GOODS! Clothing, Carpets, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., AT RICE, BROADBOD & CO'S.

The best stock of Dress Goods in Clarksville, embracing all the new shades in Boudoirs, Knickerbockers, Greendens, etc.

Nice New Dress Goods at from 10 cents per yard up to \$1.25, with a full assortment of French, Russian, English, Turkish or Austrian.

GEN. CHALMERS.

We give another splendid effort of Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, this week. Old Dr. Bubsey, for a long time head master of Westminster school in England, was once present in the Gallery of the House of Commons when William Pitt the younger was making a speech there. Pitt had been a pupil of his. "Pitt had been a pupil of mine," he would shout when Pitt closed an eloquent period; "I taught him all he knows," and at last when the summit of a splendid climax was reached by the orator, the old man yelled out, "God bless him, I've thrashed him a thousand times!" We have felt a little like Dr. Bubsey while reading Gen. Chalmers' speeches; not that we ever thrashed the General, or Bun Chalmers, as he was then called, but we do teach in his enthusiasm for Calhoun and State rights some of the heresies we are engaged to smuggle into our comments upon the political affairs of Athens, Sparta and Rome. Our readers may take our word for it that their time will not be wasted in reading the extracts we have given from his "Tudis Pacific" speech.

The Court House.

The Commissioners appointed to select a location for the new Court House met on Monday and opened the bids of property-holders who offered lots for the purpose. They failed to come to an agreement and the matter stands over adjourned to next Monday. The owners of lots are of course active in urging their sale; for ourselves we will only say this, that the public expect of the Commissioners some regard to the interests of the county, disregarding all other considerations and turning a deaf ear to the urging of any private interests. The high character of the gentlemen placed upon the commission is accepted by the people as an assurance that this will be done, and we feel confident that the expectation will not be disappointed.

The communication of "H. D." will appear next week.

THE BEST CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Ever offered to the trade are those of the past season, owing to the improvements in this extensive industry, and choice selections are to be found at

Consisting in part of

Extra Early Green Peas, Imperial Brand Peaches, Challenge Brand Tomatoes, Mountain Sugar Corn, Challenge Brand Raspberries, Strawberries, Challenge Brand, Blackberries, Challenge Brand, White Cherries, Bartlett Pears, White Heath Peaches.

Consisting in part of

Extra Early Green Peas, Imperial Brand Peaches, Challenge Brand Tomatoes, Mountain Sugar Corn, Challenge Brand Raspberries, Strawberries, Challenge Brand, Blackberries, Challenge Brand, White Cherries, Bartlett Pears, White Heath Peaches.

A large assortment also of

Canned Meats, Boneless Pigs Feet, Corned Beef, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

February 23, 1878-2m

Headquarters for DRY GOODS! Clothing, Carpets, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., AT RICE, BROADBOD & CO'S.

The best stock of Dress Goods in Clarksville, embracing all the new shades in Boudoirs, Knickerbockers, Greendens, etc.

Nice New Dress Goods at from 10 cents per yard up to \$1.25, with a full assortment of French, Russian, English, Turkish or Austrian.

GEN. CHALMERS.

We give another splendid effort of Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, this week. Old Dr. Bubsey, for a long time head master of Westminster school in England, was once present in the Gallery of the House of Commons when William Pitt the younger was making a speech there. Pitt had been a pupil of his. "Pitt had been a pupil of mine," he would shout when Pitt closed an eloquent period; "I taught him all he knows," and at last when the summit of a splendid climax was reached by the orator, the old man yelled out, "God bless him, I've thrashed him a thousand times!" We have felt a little like Dr. Bubsey while reading Gen. Chalmers' speeches; not that we ever thrashed the General, or Bun Chalmers, as he was then called, but we do teach in his enthusiasm for Calhoun and State rights some of the heresies we are engaged to smuggle into our comments upon the political affairs of Athens, Sparta and Rome. Our readers may take our word for it that their time will not be wasted in reading the extracts we have given from his "Tudis Pacific" speech.

The Court House.

The Commissioners appointed to select a location for the new Court House met on Monday and opened the bids of property-holders who offered lots for the purpose. They failed to come to an agreement and the matter stands over adjourned to next Monday. The owners of lots are of course active in urging their sale; for ourselves we will only say this, that the public expect of the Commissioners some regard to the interests of the county, disregarding all other considerations and turning a deaf ear to the urging of any private interests. The high character of the gentlemen placed upon the commission is accepted by the people as an assurance that this will be done, and we feel confident that the expectation will not be disappointed.

The communication of "H. D." will appear next week.

THE BEST CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Ever offered to the trade are those of the past season, owing to the improvements in this extensive industry, and choice selections are to be found at

Consisting in part of

Extra Early Green Peas, Imperial Brand Peaches, Challenge Brand Tomatoes, Mountain Sugar Corn, Challenge Brand Raspberries, Strawberries, Challenge Brand, Blackberries, Challenge Brand, White Cherries, Bartlett Pears, White Heath Peaches.

A large assortment also of

Canned Meats, Boneless Pigs Feet, Corned Beef, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

February 23, 1878-2m

Headquarters for DRY GOODS! Clothing, Carpets, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., AT RICE, BROADBOD & CO'S.

The best stock of Dress Goods in Clarksville, embracing all the new shades in Boudoirs, Knickerbockers, Greendens, etc.

Nice New Dress Goods at from 10 cents per yard up to \$1.25, with a full assortment of French, Russian, English, Turkish or Austrian.

GEN. CHALMERS.

We give another splendid effort of Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, this week. Old Dr. Bubsey, for a long time head master of Westminster school in England, was once present in the Gallery of the House of Commons when William Pitt the younger was making a speech there. Pitt had been a pupil of his. "Pitt had been a pupil of mine," he would shout when Pitt closed an eloquent period; "I taught him all he knows," and at last when the summit of a splendid climax was reached by the orator, the old man yelled out, "God bless him, I've thrashed him a thousand times!" We have felt a little like Dr. Bubsey while reading Gen. Chalmers' speeches; not that we ever thrashed the General, or Bun Chalmers, as he was then called, but we do teach in his enthusiasm for Calhoun and State rights some of the heresies we are engaged to smuggle into our comments upon the political affairs of Athens, Sparta and Rome. Our readers may take our word for it that their time will not be wasted in reading the extracts we have given from his "Tudis Pacific" speech.

The Court House.

The Commissioners appointed to select a location for the new Court House met on Monday and opened the bids of property-holders who offered lots for the purpose. They failed to come to an agreement and the matter stands over adjourned to next Monday. The owners of lots are of course active in urging their sale; for ourselves we will only say this, that the public expect of the Commissioners some regard to the interests of the county, disregarding all other considerations and turning a deaf ear to the urging of any private interests. The high character of the gentlemen placed upon the commission is accepted by the people as an assurance that this will be done, and we feel confident that the expectation will not be disappointed.

The communication of "H. D." will appear next week.

THE BEST CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Ever offered to the trade are those of the past season, owing to the improvements in this extensive industry, and choice selections are to be found at

Consisting in part of

Extra Early Green Peas, Imperial Brand Peaches, Challenge Brand Tomatoes, Mountain Sugar Corn, Challenge Brand Raspberries, Strawberries, Challenge Brand, Blackberries, Challenge Brand, White Cherries, Bartlett Pears, White Heath Peaches.

A large assortment also of

Canned Meats, Boneless Pigs Feet, Corned Beef, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

February 23, 1878-2m

Headquarters for DRY GOODS! Clothing, Carpets, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., AT RICE, BROADBOD & CO'S.

The best stock of Dress Goods in Clarksville, embracing all the new shades in Boudoirs, Knickerbockers, Greendens, etc.

Nice New Dress Goods at from 10 cents per yard up to \$1.25, with a full assortment of French, Russian, English, Turkish or Austrian.

The Silver Bill!
Is not more conducive to the prosperity of this country than are the EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES at which

V. L. WILLIAMS

Is offering his elegant stock of good

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c.,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Ladies' Peble Button Shoes, Philadelphia custom work, at \$1.50. Ladies' Peble and Kid Congress Shoes, Philadelphia custom work, at \$1.50. Cloth Shoes, in side lace, front and button, the very best Philadelphia custom work, at \$1.00. A small line of Cloth and Cloth Faced Congress Gaiters, at 50 cents to \$1.00. Infant and Children Shoes, very best Philadelphia custom work, in front lace and button, from 25 cents up. These are big bargains. A handsome line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Newport Ties and Newport Buttons, in Kid and Peble Goat. The best High Cut Women's \$1 shoe in Clarksville. Also Women's nice Dress Shoes at \$1.00. Gents' good Clif Shoes, Ladies' good Clif Shoes, Men's good Kip Brogans, at extremely low prices.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

For Hats, Wool Hats, Straw Hats, all styles and prices, from 10 cents up. Please call and see us, and we will save you money.

STORE ROOM NO. 25 FRANKLIN ST.

Respectfully,
March 30, 1878-1f
V. L. WILLIAMS.

JOHN ANDREWARTHA,

(OF LOUISVILLE, KY.)

Architect

Southern Hotel, Clarksville, Tenn.

Plans and specifications, estimates and contracts furnished to patrons upon SHORTEST NOTICE and LOWEST RATES. may1-1m

Keesee & Northington

Have added to their well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Liquors, Wines, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

The celebrated

Clarksville AND Avery Plows,

And are also Agents for the celebrated

CHAMPION

Mower and Reaper!

March 2, 1878-1f

1852. 1878.

BLOCH BROS.

828. 11 and 12 FRANKLIN STREET.

Have just received the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS!

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

Furnishing Goods, &c.,

It has ever been their pleasure to offer the people. In

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

We can offer extra inducements, both as to style and price. We have given special attention to our furnishing departments, both for ladies and gentlemen, and in many articles have the most attractive assortment ever shown in this market. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, silk and linen, and Ladies' and Gents' Ties in endless variety, and at prices that will insure satisfaction to the purchaser. In Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery we have a beautifully assorted stock, embracing all the novelties; plain, striped, bleached, brown and colored. Our stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Boots & Shoes

is complete in every respect. In this department we have some novelties which, to see them, is to buy them. Our stock of

CLOTHING